

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for  
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Regi-  
by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the pro-  
architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only cate-  
entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewri-

See instructions in *How to Complete the*  
by marking "x" in the appropriate box or  
for "not applicable." For functions,  
Place additional  
complete all items.

FINAL-EXTRA  
ORIGINAL NOMINATION

1. Name of Property

historic name Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm

other names/site number 051-499-15022

2. Location

street & number State Road 65

☐ N/A not for publication

city or town Patoka

☒ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Gibson

code 051 zip code 47666

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination  
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia R. Ralich  
Signature of certifying official/Title

4-19-93  
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm  
Name of Property

Gibson Co., IN  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previous listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	4	buildings
2	2	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
9	6	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural

outbuilding

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural

outbuilding

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I house

OTHER: transverse-frame barn

OTHER: three-portal barn

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD: log

WOOD: weatherboard

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm  
Name of Property

Gibson Co., IN  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

c.1850-c.1920

### Significant Dates

c.1850

c.1920

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm  
Name of Property

Gibson Co., IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	45351010	4251091010
Zone	Easting	North	ing
2	16	4540810	4251091010

3	16	4540810	425103010
Zone	Easting	North	ing
4	16	45351010	425103010

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date June 23, 1992

street & number 3905 N. 500 West Road telephone 812-372-6806

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name JWK Partners

street & number 9232 W. Tulip Drive telephone 812-342-6015

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm is located in Washington Township, Gibson County, in the southwest part of the state. The county has varied terrain. Much of it is rugged, rocky hills. There are also river bottom lands. The county has extensive coal fields, the mining of which is a major industry. One of the largest coal generated power plants in the state is located in Gibson County.

The farm is located on the east side of State Road 65 (historically, Princeton-Petersburg Road), north of the Patoka River. The property contains five contributing buildings, four noncontributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing object, two contributing sites, and two noncontributing sites.

The house, a brick I house constructed c. 1850 (photos 1-5), is on a hill which overlooks river bottom agricultural fields to the north. The house is counted as a contributing building. West of the house, near the road, is a wood frame granary, built c. 1900 (right in photo 1), the one contributing structure. To the rear of the house is an old iron pump (right in photo 3), which is counted as a contributing object. East of the house are a wood frame wagon shed, a transverse frame barn and a three-portal barn (photos 9, 10), all constructed c. 1920. These are counted as contributing buildings. There is also a modern garage, which does not contribute to the property.

Southeast of the house are a timber frame English barn, dating from c. 1900, and one pen of a log, dogtrot house, dating from the early 19th century (photo 11). Both of these buildings were moved onto the property in the early 1950s, and are counted as noncontributing buildings. South of the house is a small, wood frame tenant house, a contributing building, built c. 1920. Near this house are two farm ponds, built in the 1950s. These are counted as noncontributing sites. The other pen of the dogtrot house was moved onto the property at the same time, but to a different location, near the river, southwest of the house. It is enclosed within a wood frame barn (photo 12), and counted as noncontributing. Between the house and this building is a hilly pasture, which historically has served as a grazing area for cattle, and is counted as a contributing site. The other contributing site is located on the north side of the bend in the Patoka River. This

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was the site of a ferry crossing, and an early 20th century recreational spot for people in the area.

The house is a brick, I house, with a one-story rear extension. The house faces the road. It is two stories high and has a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is limestone. The main (west) facade is five bays wide (photo 2). There are two plain, interior end chimneys, one on each side of the house. The main door is in the center of the west facade (photo five). It is a six panel, wood door. It is flanked by fluted pilasters and has sidelights and a transom. The sidelight and transom openings contain what may be original glass. There are several panes within these openings. The divisions have been removed, and scrollwork imposed on the interior side of the glass (photo 6). It is not known exactly when the scrollwork was added. It appears to date from between about 1860 and 1880.

Windows on this facade and on most parts of the house are wood, double hung, with six lights in each sash. Lintels and sills are plain limestone. A porch which extends across the three center bays of the facade is a later addition. The concrete porch base dates from c. 1900. The scrollwork posts and frieze probably date from the same time as the scrollwork in the doorway. The roof of the porch is a shed roof. The north facade of the house is plain (photo 2).

The rear facade of the main part of the house is similar to the main facade. There is a one-story, gable roof, brick extension, which is the width of southern three bays of this facade. There are two first story windows on the east facade (photo 3) of the main part of the house. They are slightly shorter than those on the west facade. They are wood, double hung windows with six lights in each sash. Lintels are composed of bricks laid on end. Sills are plain limestone. Second story windows on the east facade are slightly smaller. They are wood, double hung windows with twelve lights over eight. They do not have decorative lintels, and have plain limestone sills. In the southernmost bay of the second story is a small wood window (photo 4). Evidence on the exterior and interior indicates that this was once a full length window.

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The extension is three by two bays wide. The brick of the extension is toothed into the brick of the main part on the south facade. It is possible that some part of this was an original part of the house, but it has been altered over the years. Traces of paint above the roof suggest that the extension was once two stories high. This was confirmed by Chester Kolb, who lived in the house from c. 1904 to c. 1918. Thomas Duncan, who bought the farm in 1919, removed the upper story. The north side of the extension has a wood door and a double hung window like those on the first story of the east facade of the main part of the house. The south side of the extension has two wood, double hung windows with one light in each sash. These have segmental arched heads and brick sills. The south side has two double hung windows like the window on the opposite side of the extension, except that there is no decorative lintel treatment. It is evident that brickwork above these windows has been redone (photo 4). There is a plain brick chimney on the rear of the extension, and a metal stove pipe on the north half of the roof. There is a small, wood frame entry on the rear of the extension. This has been covered with vertical metal siding. The south facade of the main part of the house is plain.

The inside of the house has a central hallway with a room on either side on each floor in the main part. Located in the extension are a kitchen on the south side, a laundry room in the northeast corner, and a modern bathroom in the northwest corner. The main door of the house opens into the hallway (photo 6). There is a U-shaped stairway here, which starts on the south side of the hallway. It has a massive newel post, turned spindles, and scrollwork on the stringer. The stairway has been reworked in some way. A line above the landing indicates that the landing has been lowered. More evidence of this is seen in the doorway under the landing, on the east side of the hallway. Part of the woodwork above the door has been obscured by the lowering of the landing. The reason for this change is not known.

In the rooms on either side of the hallway, there are fireplaces, which have been covered up, and cupboards on the end walls. The original cupboard doors survive in the second story room on the south side (photo 8). In the second story room in the north side, and in the room

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below, the cupboards have been enlarged for use as closets. There are paneled wood doors on the closets in the first story room, and solid core doors on the closets in the second story room. In the first story room on the south side, one cupboard has been made into a closet, and the other into bookshelves.

There is classical woodwork, and wood paneled doors throughout the house (photos 6-8). These elements are fairly elaborate for the time the house was constructed. Many of the exterior walls were insulated on the inside, and drywall added, in recent years. Woodwork was left intact on these walls, but now recedes from the surface of the wall, as shown in photo 6. Many of the original plaster walls remain intact. Most of the floors are covered with carpet, but original hardwood floors remain below. The kitchen, bath and laundry room have linoleum floors.

The barns to the east of the house were built about 1920, shortly after Thomas Duncan acquired the property. The west barn is a transverse-frame barn (foreground of photo 9). The east barn is a three-portal barn (foreground of photo 10). Historically, both were common types in southwestern Indiana. They are both timber frame barns with vertical board siding, and front gable roofs. They have stalls to house animals on the first level, and hay lofts above. Between the house and barns are a wood frame wagon shed, built c. 1920, and a modern garage.

Down the hill from the barns, to the southeast, are a small, timber frame English barn, built c. 1900, and a log building, which was one pen of a dogtrot cabin (photo 11). Both buildings were moved onto the property. The other pen of the cabin is located southwest of the house near the river. The original location of the barn is not known. The dogtrot cabin was located about a mile away, on the south bank of the Patoka River. It was the cabin of John Cam Moore, an early settler. A wood, covered bridge at that location, now gone, was called Moore's Bridge. The pens have hewn logs with half-dovetail notching, and vertical siding in the gables. Indications of notching which survive inside the pens suggest a sleeping loft. There are traces of white wash on the interior of the lower level of the pens. The log pens and English barn have been used for storing grain and

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equipment.

A tenant house south of the house was built c. 1920 by Thomas Duncan. This is a one-story, wood frame house with a side gable roof, and a four-bay facade. It is two rooms wide, and two rooms deep. On the facade are two doors in the center two bays, and a window in each of the end bays. Doors are paneled wood. Windows are double hung, wood, with six lights in each sash. There is a porch roof over the center two bays, but the posts are gone. According to Chester Kolb, materials removed from the upper story of the rear extension of the main house were used to build this house. The tenant house is in poor condition.

Southwest of the house, between the drive and the river, is a hilly pasture, defined by treelines, which has historically been used for the grazing of cattle. Adjacent to the pasture, on the north bank of the river (photo 13), there is a sandy spot, unusual for this area, where the soil has a high clay content. The sandy area is the result of glacial action. This river site, which extends between the pasture and the east boundary for the property, is wooded.

Chester Kolb remembered outbuildings on the property which were removed shortly after Thomas Duncan purchased the farm in 1919. Among these were a chicken house, a privy, a combination wash house/smoke house, a carriage shed, and a barn of log and frame construction.

Caleb Trippett, the first owner, was known to be a farmer of grain crops, and a livestock raiser. During the late 19th century and to the present day, principle products of the farm continue to be wheat, corn, and cattle.

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Section No. 8      Page 1      Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm

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The Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm is significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture and under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The farm represents agricultural development in Gibson County from c. 1850 to c. 1920. The house, built c. 1850, is an outstanding representation of an I house in the county. The two large barns near the house, both built c. 1920, are examples of a transverse frame barn and a three-portal barn. Other contributing resources are a pump, a granary, a wagon shed, a tenant house, a pasture, and a river site. There are four noncontributing buildings, two log pens, and an English barn which were moved onto the farm c. 1950; and a garage.

Gibson County was originally part of Knox County. It was organized as a separate county in 1813. The first settlers had arrived about 1790. Most of the early settlers came from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. The settlement period extended to about 1850.

The land where the buildings of the farm are located - except for one of the log structures, which is on the adjoining tract to the west - was part of an 80 acre tract purchased by Daniel Kirk from the U.S. government in 1822. Kirk died soon after, and the land was owned by his heirs until 1846, when it was sold to Caleb Trippett. At the time it was sold, 25 acres had been cleared, and the 80 acre tract was appraised at \$400. Trippett already owned the adjoining 80 acres to the east, and approximately 60 acres to the west. He had been born in Gibson County in 1818. He married Mary Fentriss in 1846. It appears likely that the brick house was built shortly after. Tax records of 1856, the earliest available, indicate improvements valued at \$920 on the land where the house is located. There were improvements on the property south of the house valued at \$1,070. This second figure may, at least in part, represent a barn remembered by a former resident of the farm, Chester Kolb, who lived there from c. 1904 to c. 1918.

Trippett was a prominent Gibson County farmer, a livestock raiser, and grain and pork dealer. He was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1857, and served as Gibson County Treasurer from 1864 to 1868. He was president of the Princeton Banking Company, the first bank in Gibson County, founded in 1869 and later reorganized as the Gibson County National Bank. The bank failed in 1874

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as a result of the Panic of 1873. The subsequent economic depression of the 1870s had a devastating effect on Trippett. He owned several hundred acres of farmland, but was forced to sell much of it because of his inability to keep up with property taxes and mortgages. In 1880, he sold the property which is the subject of this nomination. It was acquired by Jesse and Jennie Glaze in 1883.

Jesse Glaze was born in Tennessee in 1836. Jennie Gray was born in 1848 in Pike County. They married in 1867. They lived on the farm from the time they purchased it in 1883 until about 1904, when they moved to Princeton. The farm was then rented to the Joseph Kolb family until about 1918. At some point, the farm was transferred to the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located in Patoka. In 1919, the farm, which by this time comprised approximately 300 acres, was sold to Thomas Duncan for \$12,625.

Shortly after acquiring the farm, Duncan tore down a log and timber frame barn, a carriage shed, a chicken house, privy, and combination wash house/smoke house. He removed the upper story of the rear addition to the house. He built the two large barns which are southeast of the house, and a small, frame house, which is located south of the house. He retained a small, frame structure, built c. 1900, which is thought to have served as a granary, located southwest of the house.

Duncan was born in Gibson County in 1860, and grew up on a farm in Barton Township. He attended Central Normal College in Danville and taught school for nine years. He married Leila Wise in 1884. In 1889, he passed the bar examination and became an attorney. Later he became a judge and was active in local politics. He did not farm the land himself, but rented it to at least four renters during the 20 years he owned it. After his death, his heirs sold the approximately 300 acre farm to the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank for \$11,253. In 1944, it was sold to the Union National Bank of New Albany for \$20,566.

Joseph Wilbur and Leotis Kolb, brothers of the family who had lived on the farm earlier in the century, bought it in 1945. About 1950, the Kolbs moved the timber frame barn, and the two log structures onto the farm. In 1954,

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Leotis sold his share to Wilbur. Joseph Wilbur Kolb died in 1990. His heirs continue to operate the farm.

The farm illustrates several stages of agricultural development in Gibson County. Most of the early settlers of the county were farmers. During the settlement period, farming was, for most, a subsistence occupation. The difficulty of clearing the land of virgin forests is illustrated by the fact that only 25 acres of the original 80 acre farm of Daniel Kirk had been cleared by the time it was sold in 1846. The brick house constructed by Caleb Trippett in about 1850 was a substantial one for its time. It appears likely that his family was relatively well off. The Trippetts had been Gibson County pioneers, and had been acquiring land for several years. Part of Caleb's 220 farm had been a gift from his parents. The farm was significantly larger than the average size farm in Indiana in 1850 of 136 acres. Over the years, Trippett acquired other farms, and rose to a position of prominence among county farmers.

The Panic of 1873 started an economic depression that had a nationwide impact. Farmers were particularly hard-hit. In Indiana, the depression was especially severe for farmers in the southern counties. These counties were already experiencing competition from central and northern counties, where the land was more favorable for agriculture, and transportation routes were more extensive. Through the seventies, the value of agricultural products continued to drop, making it difficult for many families to keep their farms.

By 1880, farm prices had started to rise again. The period between 1880 and about 1900, despite fluctuations in prices, was generally one of innovations in farm practices and equipment, improvements in education, and a greater involvement by farmers in politics. Because of these advancements, and because of improved markets, the years between 1900 and 1920 were ones of unprecedented growth in farm prices. The prosperity was seen less in the southern counties, where farms were generally producing smaller yields, but the Glazes were apparently prospering, their farm consisting of rich, tile-drained river bottom land.

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In the early part of the 19th century, most farms were farmed by their owners. In 1880, about 24 per cent of all Indiana farms were farmed by renters. By 1900, this figure had increased to about 29 per cent. When the Glazes rented their farm to the Kolbs in 1904, this had become a fairly common practice. During the first two decades of the 20th century, farm prices were high, and renters did well. By the time the Kolbs left the farm, in about 1918, they were able to buy their own farm and build a house.

Prosperous times may have given Thomas Duncan the confidence to make many improvements, discussed above, soon after he acquired the farm in 1919. A recession in farming, starting about 1920, and worsening during the depression years of the 1930s, probably kept Duncan from making much money on the venture. After his death, the farm was sold, in 1939, for \$11,253, less than the \$12,625 that it cost him to buy in 1919.

The house is significant for its architecture. It is one of a small number of I houses in Gibson County identified as outstanding in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. I houses are single pile houses. They have a central hallway with a room on either side on each floor. This was a common house type in southern Indiana in the early 19th century. Many I houses were embellished with Federal or Greek Revival ornamentation. The Trippett-Glaze-Duncan House has a classical doorway, reflecting influence from these styles. Other I houses in the county which were rated outstanding in the Indiana Sites and Structures Inventory include a house at 603 Main Street in Patoka, c. 1865 (page 15, site 001 in the Gibson County Interim Report); a house at 316 S. Hart Street in Princeton, c. 1870 (page 24, site 027); a house on 975 South in Barton Township, c. 1860 (page 44, site 17); and a house at 101 N. Main Street in Fort Branch, c. 1870 (page 48, site 014).

Rural resources of all types are becoming increasingly rare in Gibson County. During the settlement period, the population had grown at a steady rate, reaching 10,771 in 1850. In 1870, the population of 17,371 compared favorably to that of other counties in the state. In 1870, farming was still the most important occupation in Gibson County. As such, one would expect to find a fair

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amount of intact rural properties dating from the years before 1870. Only nine rural properties, however, including the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan House, dating from before 1870, were identified as outstanding in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. These are the Eugene Thompson House on 675 West in Montgomery Township, c. 1830/1884-87 (page 3, site 004); the L.S. French House on Old U.S. 41 in White River Township, c. 1836 (page 12, site 018); the house on 975 South in Barton Township mentioned above, c. 1860 (page 44, site 017); a house on 800 South in Union Township, c. 1860 (page 47, site 005); a House on Owensville Road in Johnson Township, c. 1865 (page 50, site 021); the Karges House on Old Princeton Road in Johnson Township, c. 1850 (page 51, site 028); a house on 175 East in Johnson Township, c. 1830/c. 1860 (page 51, site 035); and the Weiss Farm on 1200 South in Johnson Township, c. 1840 (page 51, site 037).

Farming in Gibson County became more difficult with the depression of the 1870s, and competition from central and northern counties. Though the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan land was prospering, much of the farmland in Gibson County was submarginal. By 1870, coal mining was becoming increasingly important. For economic reasons, there would have been less of an incentive to invest in the maintenance of old farm buildings, or the construction of new ones. Only three rural properties dating from the period between 1880 and 1900 were identified as outstanding in the Inventory. These are a house on Dead Level Road in Washington Township, c. 1885 (page 17, site 002); a house on 100 North in Patoka Township, c. 1895 (page 19, site 006); and a house on 850 South in Barton Township, 1894 (page 44, site 013).

A site on the north bank of the Patoka River, a popular gathering place in the early 20th century, is a representation of rural social life (photo 13). People gathered here on Sundays to enjoy the site's beauty. Area children came to swim here. Part of the attraction for them was a wooden barge used to ferry farm equipment across the river. When the barge was not in use for this purpose, it could be used as a diving board. In contrast to the surrounding clay soil, this river site was sandy. Chester Kolb relates that the sand was so fine, that people would often come to get it for making plaster.

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Kolb, Chester, Gibson County farmer and brother of J.  
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Gibson County.

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1931.

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Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1914.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10      Page 1      Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm

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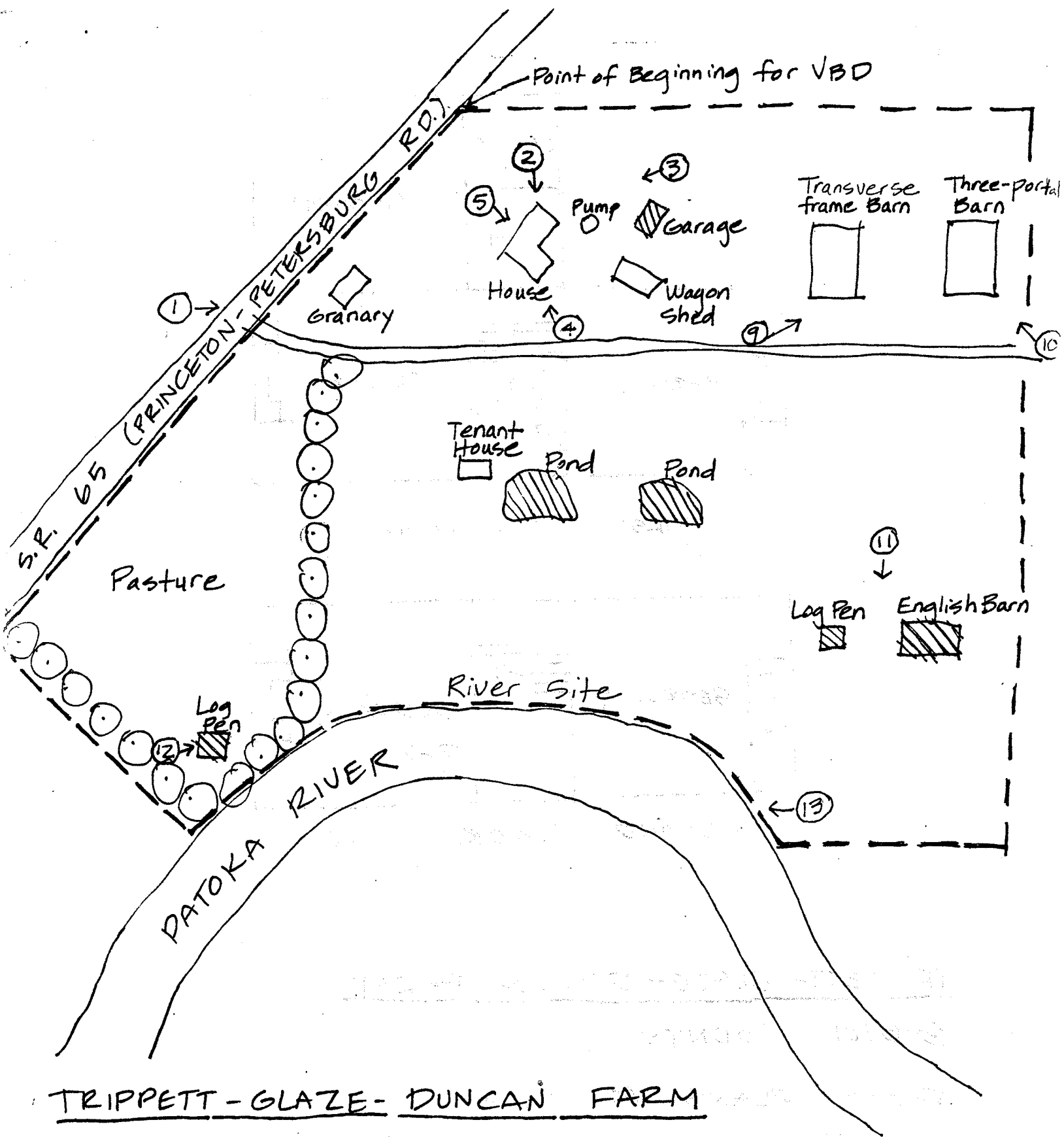
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the point where the southeast side of State Road 65 intersects the north boundary of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence east along said boundary to the east boundary of the west half of the west half of the northeast corner of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence south along said boundary to a point approximately 750 feet north of the south boundary of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence west to the north bank of the Patoka River; thence along said bank to a point approximately 600 feet southwest of the intersection of the north bank of the Patoka River and the west boundary of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence northwest along a tree line to the south side of State Road 65; thence northeast to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The property included is all part of the farm acquired by Caleb Trippett between 1839 and 1846, which has remained intact to the present day. The boundary includes the farmhouse and outbuildings which date from c. 1850 to c. 1920; a pasture which was part of land acquired by Caleb Trippett in 1841, and has been used for this purpose since the 19th century, and an area on the north bank of the Patoka River which was the site of a ferry crossing and a popular gathering spot in the early 20th century.

The north boundary was drawn along the north boundary of Section 28, one of the historic boundaries of the farm. The east boundary divides the farmstead, pasture, and wooded area on the north bank of the river, from agricultural fields to the east. The Patoka River defines the south boundary. The southwest boundary is a treeline bordering the pasture. The northwest boundary is State Road 65.



SITE PLAN

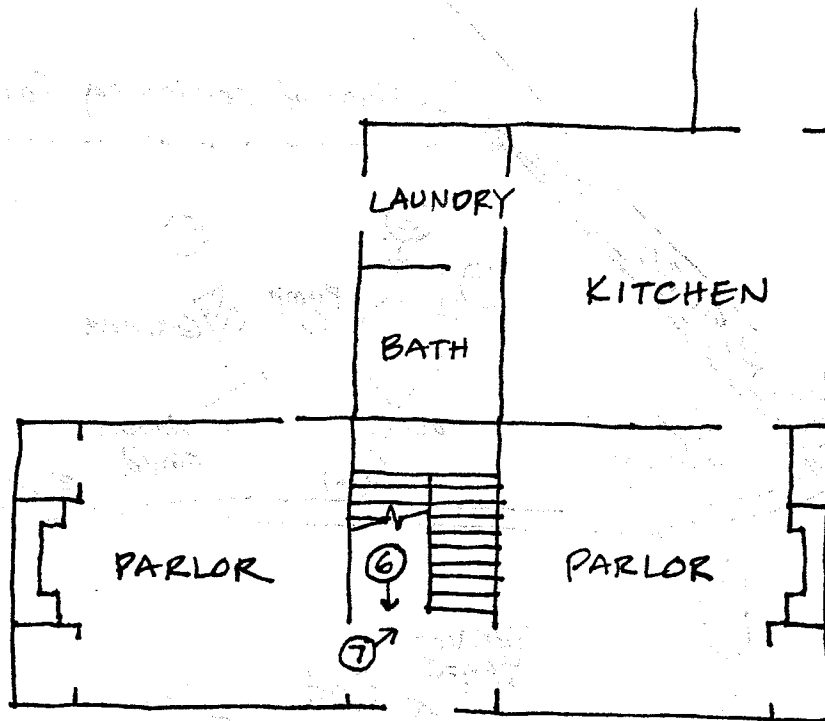
↑ NORTH

NON CONTRIBUTING

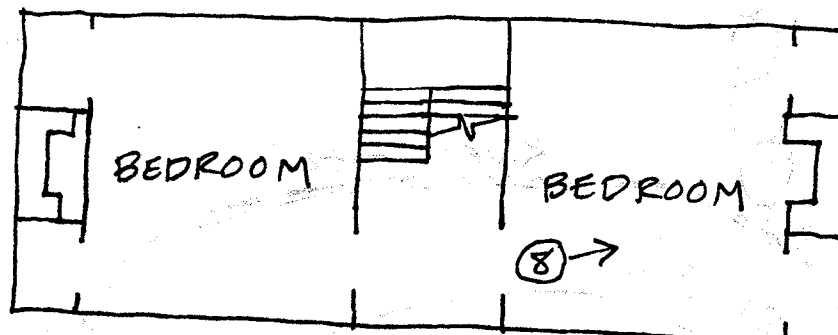
PHOTO VIEW

BOUNDARY

LT 6/92  
Revised 3/9



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TRIPPETT- GLAZE- DUNCAN FARM

GIBSON COUNTY

FLOOR PLANS OF HOUSE

← NORTH

① PHOTO VIEW

LT 6/92

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1-6 Page No. 1 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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AMENDMENT TO TRIPPETT-GLAZE-DUNCAN FARM, GIBSON COUNTY IN

Section No. 1, Name of Property

Previously registered name: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm

Name change: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

The reason for the name change is to reflect the contribution of the Kolb family to the Agricultural, Conservation, and Industrial significance in the post World War II era.

The amendment includes a boundary increase.

Section No. 5, Classification

This amendment increases/decreases resources as follows:

- 2 contributing buildings added
- 2 contributing structures added
- 1 contributing object added
- 1 contributing site added
- 1 contributing building removed

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed: 9

Section No. 6, Function or Use

Historic Functions

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

Current Functions

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

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Section No. 7 Page No. 2 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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This amendment adds approximately 30 acres to the historic boundaries of the farm. The additional property is located to the west, across State Road 65 from the original listing (see revised sketch map).

The additional property contains a barn (photo 4) and shed (photo 3) built c.1910; a conservation pond (photo 7), a concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and a concrete cattle feeder (foreground of photo 6), all of which date from c.1950; and an oil extraction facility including a pond, storage tanks (background of photo 6) and extraction equipment which dates from c.1930-c.1950.

The amendment adds two contributing buildings (barn and shed), three contributing sites (two ponds, and a system of hedgerows and treelines), and nine contributing structures (bunker silo, oil pump, oil pipeline, and six oil tanks). The amendment also includes two noncontributing pole barns, built in the 1960s after the period of significance.

A non-contributing building within the previously listed historic property (a garage) has been demolished, and thus removed from the original boundaries.

A farm lane that extends off S.R. 65 defines the north boundary of the added property. Other sides are bounded by tree lines and hedgerows.

#### **Barn and Shed**

These buildings (photos 3, 4) were built during the Trippett era of ownership and appear to date from about 1910. They are both timber-frame, gable-roof structures with vertical board siding. The large barn is of an unusual configuration. It is divided into three bays, with a walkway and cattle feeders in the center bay. On the rear is a shed addition that extends the width of the barn. On the front is a drive-through bay situated perpendicular to the three-bay section. The drive-through openings have been boarded up.

#### **Concrete Bunker Silo**

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) has two concrete sides imbedded below grade. It typically would be loaded with silage and covered with plastic weighted with tires to keep the contents airtight. The silo dates from c.1950.

#### **Oil Resources**

Oil resources include a "Churchill" pump, a pipeline, and six steel oil tanks (background of photo 6). Five of the tanks are grouped together at the end of the oil jobber's road. These are approximately 16 feet high and 8 feet in

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page No. 3 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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diameter. An older, smaller tank is located a short distance away and is no longer used. Historically, oil was pumped from the well, through the pipeline, to the tanks. The jobber sent a pumper truck to pump crude oil from the tanks several times a year. The oil extraction facility is still operated in the same way. Oil extraction began on this part of the farm c.1930. Some of the original extraction and storage equipment has been replaced, and the facility expanded over the years. The existing resources are believed to fall within the period c.1930-c.1950.

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Areas of Significance:  
CONSERVATION  
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance  
c.1850-1953

This amendment to the nomination for the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm is for the purpose of extending the period of significance, extending the historic property boundaries to include additional resources, and adding areas of significance related to those resources. To reflect the extended period and resources, it is proposed that the name be changed to Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm.

Resources being added include two early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings, the Trippett barn and shed. These were not included in the original nomination for the farm, which was prepared in 1992. They had not been identified in the Gibson County Survey as part of the farm. This was probably because the east and west parts of the farm were under separate ownership at the time these outbuildings were constructed. The Trippett family had owned the two parts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but sold the east part in the 1870s. The two farms did not become reunited until about 1945, when both were under the ownership of the Kolbs.

The Trippett outbuildings are significant under the context developed in the original nomination for agriculture in Gibson County from 1900-1920. This was a time of prosperity for farmers, which allowed the construction of improvements on many farms. During this period, the Trippetts built the two outbuildings on the west side of the road, and Thomas Duncan built several new barns on his farm on the east side of the road. The farm buildings on both sides of the road are similar structurally and were used for similar purposes. They represent a resource type that was once common in Gibson County, but is increasing rare.

Changing the period of significance (originally c.1850-c.1920) to c.1850-1953 will allow the inclusion of resources related to the era of farming in Indiana which began in the late 1930s and continued in the post-World War II period. Resources from this era reflect the advent of stronger state and federal government involvement in agriculture, and an emphasis on soil conservation.

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Section No. 8 Page No. 5 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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At the time the Kolb brothers acquired this property in the 1940s, it was eroded and marginal for farming. Through sound conservation measures, some fields, including one included within the boundaries, on the southwest end, have been brought back into cultivation.

Extending the boundaries to include additional parts of the historic farm will allow the inclusion of a c.1910 barn and shed (photo 3,4); a pond (photo 7), concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and concrete cattle feeder, all dating from c.1950; and resources related to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century oil industry in Gibson County.

Most of the land being added to the historic boundaries was owned by the Trippett family from the first federal land transfer. In 1917, it was acquired by Jerauld Cunningham, from whom the Kolb brothers bought it in 1943. A small section of the additional property, which contains the concrete bunker silo, was acquired in 1946.

**Oil Industry in Southwestern Indiana, 1910s-1950s**

Gas and oil were first discovered in Delaware County in the 1870s in what would become known as the Trenton Field. This led to the growth of a major manufacturing belt across the northern part of the state, as well as the establishment of the refining industry in the Calumet Region. These resources were soon depleted through mismanagement and waste.

About the same time that the gas and oil resources were diminishing in the north, new discoveries were being made in Southwest Indiana. An early strike was made near Princeton in Gibson County in 1903. The Southwest Indiana resources came from several different fields in Gibson, Vigo, Pike, Sullivan and other counties, and were known as the Illinois Basin Fields. While gas had been the more important of the resources in the north, oil was more plentiful in the south.

Oil continues to be extracted from the Illinois Basin Fields. Production for this resource peaked in 1956 at over 12 million barrels. In the early half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, farmers supplemented their income with oil money. Often, they leased land to wildcatters who sold oil to large companies like Standard Oil. The Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative was also involved in oil production. The organization began producing crude oil in the 1930s, and built a refinery on the Ohio River at Mt. Vernon in 1939.

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Section No. 8 Page No. 6 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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The oil extraction and storage equipment on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm is probably typical of the small operations on area farms. Oil represented supplemental income that could carry farms through years of bad weather or low prices.

Oil was extracted on the farm in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the Kolb's ownership, as remembered by Chester Kolb, a brother of Wilbur and Leotis. Land records for the property contain oil and gas leases. An area on the west side of the road was leased by Cunningham to Alex U. McCandless, and assigned to Texana Oil Company in 1928. A similar lease was recorded for property, then owned by the Duncans, on the east side of the road in 1927. An extant oil derrick and storage tanks on the west side of the road date from c.1950. Oil storage tanks may be seen in the background of photo 6. There are no oil-related structures remaining on the part of the farm on the east side of the road. The process of extracting oil started with drilling a well, pumping the oil, and routing it by pipeline to the tanks where it was stored. An oil jobber, representing the company buying the oil, made regular trips to the farm to pump it out of the tanks and into a tanker truck. The route of the "jobbers road," as it was called, is clearly visible today and is shown on the sketch map.

It is difficult to determine whether similar oil-related resources are extant in Gibson County, as none were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. A review of the Inventory for other Southwestern Indiana counties did not reveal resources of this type. It is possible that they have been overlooked in field surveys. Oil production in the Illinois Basin fields has declined dramatically since the 1960s. For several years of the 1950s and 60s, production was over 10 million barrels a year. For the past several years, the output has been around 2 million barrels. Historic oil resources would be expected to decrease in number as oil production has decreased.

A limited investigation was conducted in May 2009 of significant farms in Washington Township for the presence of oil-related resources. Four farms that were rated Outstanding or Notable in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory were examined (site numbers 15002, 15011, 15012, and 15013). (Two additional properties, sites 15002 and 15010, had also received high ratings in the Inventory, but are not extant.) The investigation included a windshield survey, talking to residents and neighbors, and researching USGS data on the location of oil wells in Gibson County. Of the four properties, oil wells were found to have existed on one, site 15013. There is currently

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insufficient information available, however, to determine if historic oil-related resources exist on the property.

It might be mentioned that although Gibson County, as well as most of Southwestern Indiana, was also the site of important coal resources. The Kolb Farm was surveyed for the purpose of identifying coal. The coal that was found was determined to be of insufficient quality to make mining feasible, although high quality coal was found on farms within a short distance.

**Soil Conservation, 1920s-1950s**

The period extending from 1900 to 1920 has been labeled the "Golden Age of Agriculture in Indiana." For this period, production and favorable markets came together, resulting in prosperity for farmers. This prosperity ended as markets dried up following World War I, and later, as abusive practices on the land started to catch up with farmers. These problems were magnified by cycles of floods and droughts in the early 1930s.

Several factors contributed to soil depletion in the 1930s, including over planting in an attempt to increase revenues, and a devastating series of droughts and floods. Soil conservation legislation from the federal government started as an effort to help farmers economically. The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933 was emergency legislation intended to save family farms. Part of the Act included payments to farmers not to produce crops that had been identified by the government as surplus. The main purpose of the Act was to help farms economically. Fields that were out of production were supposed to be planted in soil-conserving cover crops.

The Act was declared unconstitutional in 1936. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1937 was Congress's response. The new Act authorized cash payments to farmers for reducing production for the purpose of conserving soil. Farmers were paid not to plant crops that were identified as soil-depleting. The crops identified as soil-depleting were, not coincidentally, the same crops that had been found to be surplus under the earlier Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The federal government's legislation did not succeed in bringing prosperity back to agriculture – this would be delayed until the start of World War II – but it did signal the beginning of important farm conservation programs.

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Section No. 8 Page No. 8 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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One provision of the 1937 Act authorized counties to form Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) if approved by local residents. Gradually, the 92 counties of Indiana formed such districts. For each district, a trained conservationist was assigned to oversee a board of supervisors who assisted farmers in implementing conservation practices. Among the first of Indiana's SWCDs were those in Vanderburgh and Johnson Counties, both started in 1940. The Gibson County SWCD was formed in 1947. Early SWCDs focused on activities to decrease soil erosion such as ponding gullies, crop rotation, and maintaining tree lines and hedgerows. The drainage of wet areas to increase tillable acreage was another practice in the beginning years.

Brothers Wilbur and Leotis Kolb acquired the farm that is the subject of this nomination in various parcels in the early to mid-1940s. The time that they bought the farm coincides with the period in which several new conservation practices were being implemented in Gibson County, and in the state as a whole. Farm records reveal that the Kolbs were involved in implementing the new conservation measures from the SWCD's early days.

Some of the brothers' work was done to redirect water in efforts to avoid soil erosion, and to make fields dry enough to cultivate. One of the solutions was the creation of ponds to dam gullies, or for the retention of water. There are several ponds on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm, built in the Kolb era. One of these is the pond that is in the amendment area (photo 7), built as part of Wilbur Kolb's conservation plan of the early 1950s.

Another measure to direct water was the placement of field tile. Clay tile had been used in the United States since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but had only in any importance in Indiana since around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As part of the soil conservation movement in the 1930s-1950s, drainage tile systems were encouraged to drain wet areas. The Kolbs developed tile system plans in cooperation with the SWCD. One of these is located partially within the existing historic boundaries, in the part of the farm on the east side of the road.

Other conservation methods represented on the farm include the planting of tree lines and hedgerows to separate fields. These were utilized on Indiana farms from the early days of farming as windbreaks to prevent erosion. The Kolbs, like other farmers had written agreements with the SWCD to maintain these, and to utilize other conservation measures, including crop rotation plans, cultivating fields with regards to soil types and topography, and maintaining wildlife areas in locations that were unsuitable for cultivation. The Kolbs

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Section No. 8 Page No. 9 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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maintained extensive wooded areas on their farm, some of which are included in the original historic property on the east side of the road. These serve both as buffers to decrease runoff into the Patoka River, and habitats for wildlife.

There are, undoubtedly, other farms in Gibson County that represent the 1930s-1950s era of federal government conservation programs. Resources relating to this historic context, however, have not been identified in the Inventory for the county. It is significant that the conservation practices represented on the Trippet-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm can be linked to plans and agreements developed by the Kolbs with the SWCD. These records are still in existence and are kept by Kolb descendants, along with other farm records.

The same farms examined for oil-related resources (Section 8, Page 6) were viewed for conservation-related resources. No historic resources of this type were identified on any of the properties, except possibly site 15002. This property shows evidence from an aerial photograph of contour plowing, and there is a pond which could be a conservation pond. It could not be verified whether these features were implemented as part of a conservation plan similar to the one developed by the Kolb Brothers.

Some of the "conservation" measures of the 1930s-1950s period were later determined to be harmful to the environment, including the introduction of non-native species of plants for hedgerows, and draining of wetlands.

The Kolb family continues to own the farm and is active in implementing current conservation measures in cooperation with the county SWCD and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. For example, the Kolbs participate in the Classified Forest and Wetlands Reserve programs, and have done no-till plowing since the 1970s. A terraced field, dating from the 1960s and located on the part of the farm on the east side of the road, is being restored.

### **Bunker Silo**

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) represents a return to the original silo form. The first silos in America, constructed by Native American farmers, were trenches lined with stone and ash. They were filled with green crops and had a sloped covering of beams and thatch. The word silo may be derived from the French ensilage, meaning trench.

Tower silos replaced trench silos about 1875, and evolved over the next 100 years or so from wood, to masonry of various types, to glass-lined metal

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 10 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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Harvestore silos. In the beginning, tower silos were generally rectangular with gable roofs for ease of construction. Polygonal shapes were also employed in the early days until circular shapes were determined to be most effective.

In the post-World War II era, concrete bunker silos were developed as a less expensive type, which was also easier to load and unload. The bunker was filled and covered with plastic, held in place by tires. The development of silos has continued beyond the bunker type. Today, plastic silage bags have replaced other types of silos at many farms.

The Kolb bunker silo was constructed c.1950 and has a good degree of integrity. It represents an important link in the evolution of the silo design, and contributes to the history character of the farm.

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Section No. 8 Page No. 11 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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**Trippett Barn and Shed**

Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan noted that "countless barns and other historic agricultural buildings disappear from the landscape each year." Gibson County has followed the pattern of other Indiana counties, and many of its historic barns have been removed. The remaining barns and outbuildings, including the two Trippett buildings (photos 3, 4) proposed for addition to the listed farm, are rare resources that are worthy of preservation. The barns are in need of repairs, such as roof and siding repairs, but retain their structural integrity.

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page No. 12 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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Colby, Edna Moore. Hoosier Farmers in a New Day. Indianapolis: Indiana Farm Bureau, 1968.

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Madison, James H. Indiana Through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People 1920-1945. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982.

Phillips, Clifton J. Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth 1880-1920. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

Rupp, John A., "A Brief Overview of the History of the Petroleum Industry in Indiana," <http://igs.indiana.edu/geology/coalOilGas/oilandgas/index.cfm>, 11-3-2003.

Soil Conservation District Assisted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Cropping Plan, Wilbur Kolb, 12-21-1953.

Soil Conservation Service, Plan-Profile, Farm Tile System, Leotis Kolb, Surveyed G.G. Hendrix 5-21-1951, Engineer Field Book No. 11, Drawing No. 3-P-26680.

Taylor, Robert M. Jr. et al. Indiana: A New Historical Guide. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989.

Visher, Stephen Sargent. Economic Geography of Indiana. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1923.

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10-11 Page No. 13 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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Section No. 10, Acreage of Property:  
Approximately 30 acres

Section No. 10, Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the point where the southeast side of State Road 65 intersects the north boundary of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence west across State Road 65 to the northwest side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the northwest side of State Road 65 approximately 400 feet to the north side of a farm lane; thence east along the north side of said lane to the east boundary of Survey No. 7; thence south along the east boundary to the south boundary of Survey No. 7; thence west approximately 900 feet to a hedgerow; thence southwest along said hedgerow approximately 250 feet to a hedgerow; thence southeast along said hedgerow to the southeast side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the southeast side of said road to the point of beginning.

Section No. 10, Boundary Justification:

Most of the property added to the historic farm was originally owned by the Trippett family, who built the house in the area that is currently listed on the National Register. The additional property contains Trippett outbuildings dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as other significant resources related to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century oil industry and the 1930s-1950s conservation movement in Gibson County. The boundary for the additional property was drawn along field lines and a farm lane, and is sufficient to include these resources.

Section No. 11, Form Prepared by

Name/title: Laura Thayer

Organization: N/A

Date: November 10, 2003

Street & number: 4950 S 150 E

Telephone: 812-372-6806

City or Town: Columbus

State: IN

Zip code: 47201

Additional Documentation

Please see attached

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10-11 Page No. 14 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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Property Owner

Name: JWK Partners  
Street & number: 9232 W. Tulip Drive  
Telephone: 812-342-6015  
City or town: Columbus  
State: IN  
Zip code: 47201

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Photographs                      Page No.    15    Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1.    Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm
2.    Gibson County, IN
3.    Mary Lu Orr
4.    October 2003
5.    Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
      402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
      Indianapolis, IN 46204

Additional information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1.    Trippett House
6.    Camera facing southeast
7.    1 of 7

Photo 2

1.    State Road 65
6.    Camera facing northeast
7.    2 of 7

Photo 3

1.    Trippett Barn and Shed
6.    Camera facing north
7.    3 of 7

Photo 4

1.    Trippett Barn
6.    Camera facing southwest
7.    4 of 7

Photo 5

1.    Concrete Bunker Silo
6.    Camera facing southwest
7.    5 of 7

Photo 6

1.    Concrete Feeder and Oil Tanks
6.    Camera facing northwest
7.    6 of 7

Photo 7

1.    Pond
6.    Camera facing southwest
7.    7 of 7



Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm Amendment, photo #4



Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm Amendment, photo # 6



Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm Amendment, photo #2



Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm Amendment, photo #3